California GARDEN

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2000 Volume 91 No. 1 $1.50

HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

JAN. 3

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM Well-known designer, Perry Aminian, will also have his ceramic creations for sale. RB Community Presbyterian Church. 17010 Pomerado Road, Rancho Bernardo. 12:30-3PM. $35 Series. $8 Door. 760/749-9608.

JAN. 8

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY Mini Winter Show. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat. 10AM-4PM. Plant Sale.

JAN. 8-9

BALBOA PARK Annual Rose Pruning. Free demonstration, bring gloves and pruners. Plant sale on both days. 9AM-12:00PM. Inez Grant Parker Memorial Rose Garden on Park Blvd.

JAN. 8, 22, 29

FULLERTON ARBORETUM Gardening Classes. No reservations required. $7 to non-members. 1900 Associated Rd. 714/278-3579.

JAN. 10

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Meeting. Jim Jaeger will discuss Vireya rhododendrons, which provide color throughout the year. 6:30PM-9:00PM at the Satellite Wagering Facility of the Del Mar Fairgrounds on Jimmy Durante Blvd. Admission free. 760/630-7307

JAN. 12

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Gourd Art Class. Make a bowl, birdhouse or covered container. Materials furnished, bring thin rubber gloves and old large spoon. 9:30AM-2:30PM. $35 members, $45 non-members. Pre-registration and pre-payment required. 760/436-3036 for more information. 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas.

JAN. 14

LAKE SAN MARCOS GARDEN CLUB Butterfly Gardening, talk by Pat Pawlowski. 10:00AM. Lake San Marcos Recreation Lodge, 1105 La Bonita Drive. 760/744-0120.

JAN. 15

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. **Library** open for perusal of thousands of garden-related books from 10AM-3PM Monday through Friday, and also the first and third Saturdays. **Members** of SDFA can check out books. (embership is $10 a year, includes magazine.) Located in Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, Room 105. 619/232-5762.

JAN. 21-23

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB Garden Studies Series, Course I. 9AM-3PM. Reservations required. Lunches included, $37. 760/749-5384.

JAN 23

S. D. MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY FAIR. Mushrooms and fungi. 11AM-3PM. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Free

JAN. 24

PALOMAR DISTRICT WINTER MEETING, Tom Ham's Lighthouse, 2150 Harbor Island Drive, San Diego. General Meeting 11:00AM, Lunch at Noon, Program 1:00PM.

JAN. 30-31

PALOMAR DISTRICT Flower Show Symposium. Phoenix, Arizona.

FEB. 5

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Jan. 15 for details.

FEB. 5-6

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW Balboa Park, Casa del Prado, room 101, Sat. Noon-4PM, Sun. 10AM-4PM. Free

FEB. 7

PALOMAR DISTRICT DESIGN FORUM. Akiko Bourland will demonstrate the Ohara School of Oriental design. R.B. Community Presbyterian Church. 17010 Pomerado Road, Rancho Bernardo. 12:30-3PM. $35 Series. $8 Door. 760/749-9608.

FEB. 12-13

THE HUNTINGTON 28th Annual Camellia Show. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Sat. Noon-4:30PM; Sun. 10:30AM-4:30PM. 626/405-2141.

FEB. 14

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Meeting. Timothy Philips, Director of Horticulture at Quail Botanical Gardens will speak. 6:30PM-9:00PM at the Satellite Wagering Facility of the Del Mar Fairgrounds on Jimmy Durante Blvd. Admission free. 760/630-7307

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for 90 Years

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Manuscripts are invited. Deadlines are the 20th of January, March, May, July, September, and November. *California Garden* reserves the right to edit any and all submitted material. All manuscripts and illustrations will be handled carefully, but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. Submissions must be double spaced and/or on a computer disk from IBM or compatible, in WordPerfect 5.1. DOS. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of *California Garden*. No endorsement of named products is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products that are not mentioned.

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VOLUME 91 NUMBER 1

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE HANDS-ON GARDENER

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2000

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COVER Drawing of *Datura stramonium* (jimsonweed, sacred datura) is by Alex Gould, who was one of the co-winners in a recent contest sponsored by *California Garden*. Mr. Gould was a senior at Scripps Ranch High School at that time and is now at San Diego State Univ., majoring in psychology.

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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 619/232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your show.

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(Horticultural Calendar, continued from page 2)

FEB. 19

★SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY will be open. See Jan. 15 for details.

FEB. 19-20

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY Mini Show. Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park. Sat. 11AM-5PM; Sun. 10AM-4PM. Plant Sale.

FEB. 26-27

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA Annual Flower Show and Bazaar. 11:00AM-4:30PM. Demonstrations at 1:00PM and 2:00PM both days. Free. Casa del Prado, Room 101.

2BALBOA PARK; ONGOING PROGRAMS

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Open Tues. thru Sun. 10AM-4PM. Docent Tours with Reservations. Fee. 619/232-2780.

INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided. History oriented topics. Meet at Visitors Center. Tuesdays &

Sundays at 1PM. 619/235-1121. Free.

OFFSHOOT TOURS Ranger guided. Various topics. Saturdays 10AM. Meet at Visitors Center. 619/235-1121. Free.

ONGOING EVENTS

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas. Garden Tours & Events. 9AM-5PM.760/436-3036 or check Web site www.qbgardens.com.

BLUE SKY ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Walks. Poway. Sat. & Sun. 9AM. Call 679-5469.

WALKABOUT INTERNATIONAL Local Guided Walks. Newsletter. 231-SHOE. Free.

THE HUNTINGTON "Tea & Tour" Package. Tues. and Wed. mornings 10:30AM Sept. thru May; and 9AM June thru Aug. $24, advance reservation required. 626/405-2126.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for MARCH-APRIL issue is January 15. **SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION** is not responsible for changes that are submitted late by the organizations.

OUR COVER PLANT

NATIVE PLANT

BY LOUISE DE GROOT

Jimson Weed [*Datura*]

Almost every country road shows, somewhere along its length, a mound about two feet high of grayish green leaves scattered with large, white wraith-like flowers. Highly valued by the Indians for its narcotic properties, to us it is a weed, worthy only of the road edges. But these it adorns with unsuspected beauty which will amply repay a closer inspection.

Enclosed at the base within a long loose, faintly ridges calyx, the white funnel of the flowers opens. Its ruffled, widely flared mouth is decorated with five thread-like hooks and trimmed with faint purple which enhances the papery thin delicate look of the flowers.

Usually there are not many at one time on the mound, which is made up of strong, shiny stems and triangular shaped leaves, about two to four inches long. There might be, also the interesting fruit, a round green ball entirely covered with green prickles.

The flowers actually are as impermanent as they look for, in late afternoon, they furl by folding along the five divisions marked on the funnel mouth. The soft ruffles are tucked neatly into the center. Then looking like a child's windmill toy, it is as beautiful in the neatness of its fading as it was in the delicateness of its bloom. □

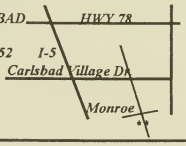
Reprinted from California Garden of Jan.-Feb. 1975, page 7.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH
CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC
Is hosting its:

ANNUAL ORCHID AUCTION

Date: *SATURDAY, 29 JANUARY, 2000*
Time: *12 NOON - 4:00 PM*
Place: *WOMANS CLUB OF CARLSBAD*
3320 MONROE, CARLSBAD
INFO: *(619) 267-1670 (760) 753-6952*

- *Great selection and prices*
- *Lots of orchids*
- *Blooming orchid plants*
- *Refreshments!*



Gleanings . . .

HOLIDAY PLANT CARE . . .
You can keep that lovely poinsettia plant alive but it is not easy. Do not fertilize the plant until the blooming season is over. In early April or when the colored bracts fall, cut the plant to four or five buds. Place pot near sunny window and water and fertilize regularly until October. That is when one does the "magic" light control trick that makes the plant bloom. The plant must be in the dark for 18 hours and in bright sunlight for the remaining 6. (A large cardboard box works fine.) After 2 months, in early December, the blooms should have developed. Most of the potted plants you have purchased are indoor plants and will not do well if planted in the garden.

Those paperwhite narcissus you forced on pebbles for the holidays will do fine outdoors. They will not bloom again by forcing. After the blooms have died cut the leaves back to about 8 inches and plant the bulbs out. Feed and water regularly until the leaves die. The bulbs acclimate well here and should come up again and again and bloom in your garden for many years.

GARDEN TOURS . . .
The Travel Industry Association of America has recently conducted a poll to determine how many people participated in garden related activities while on a tour. Last year over ten million people participated and this figure does not include the private tours conducted by groups like SDFA. Visiting botanic garadens was the most popular activity, followed by garden shows and festivals.

WINTER GARDEN . . .
Lettuce and other salad greens grow best in Southern California in the winter. If you haven't planted your garden yet, there are many varieties available in six-pack containers at the local nurseries and home supply stores. You can start picking the outer leaves in a short time—the plant will keep on growing.

RAIN . . .
Local gardeners are predicting the winter weather—some say it will be a drought, others say it will rain and rain. The official figure for San Diego is a bit misleading. It is listed as around 9 inches, but this differs through the county. Averages yearly inches are:

Chula Vista 11.42
Cuyamaca 30.01
Descanso 25.12
Encinitas 11.11
Fallbrook 16.75
Lake Henshaw 25.8
La Jolla 12.92
La Mesa 13.05
Lemon Grove 13.13
Miramar 13.81
Oceanside 11.6
Rancho Bernardo 15
Palomar Mountain 40.78

TOMATO TRIVIA . . .
California grows 85% of the nation's tomatoes. This makes it #6 in agricultural production in the state. The tomato crop is valued at $840 million. It is estimated that each citizen in the USA consumes 80 pounds of tomatoes per year. These are not all consumed as fresh tomatoes, but are important ingredients in many commonly eaten foods. Wonder how many are consumed as some form of ketchup?

MORE PLANT TRIVIA . . .
Wild rice is not rice and it is not wild. At one time it was a wild grain growing primarily in Wisconsin. It is now a regular planted crop. And guess where the largest fields in the world are found—California.

For many hundreds of years, British sailors carried limes to eat on their long sea journeys. This prevented scurvy. In fact, British sailors were nicknamed "limeys" because of this. Sailors from the New England area carried cranberries for the same reason. The berries have a natural preservative and would stay fresh for long periods in water-filled barrels. Every man consumed a daily handful. Not grown here.

WATERWISE PLANTING . . .
Turf is a high-water-use landscape and often the turf can be replaced by other, less water-demanding plants. Not only will the water use be less, but the maintenance labor will be less. This is a good season to change. Unthirsty perennials that make good ground covers in the San Diego area are:

Gazania
Trailing Iceplant
Ivy Geranium
Rosemary
Star Jasmine
Verbena
Agapanthus

In some areas, particularly sloping, Bougainvillea is very effective.

PLUMERIA — from seed to seedling

BY CARL HERZOG

WHAT ARE THOSE FUNNY looking things hanging from my favorite *Plumeria*? They look like a giant propeller or a banana. Wow! You are in luck, that is a seed pod.

Not every Plumeria produces a seed pod. Some have them every year, some very rarely produce one. They will start any time during the blooming season and will stay on the plant through the winter. The pod will be a greenish-yellow or a reddish-brown. The seed pod takes 9 to 10 months to ripen. When the seed pod starts to shrivel and a crack appears down the seam it is almost ripe. At this time you can place a short woman's nylon stocking or some cheesecloth over the pod. The reason for this is to catch the seeds. If you are not there when the pod opens fully, the seeds will be scattered by the wind. You also may pick the pod if you so desire. If you watch the pod, you will see it start to split down the seam.

You may remove the pod from the plant at this time. Open the pod and remove the pulpy piece that runs along the split. It is similar to the strings on a banana, only it will be larger, about ¼ to ⅜ of an inch wide. If you do not remove this, the pod will tend to mildew, and you will have lost all your seeds.

Now you have thirty to forty seeds, and what do you do with them? Place the pod in a paper bag to dry for about two weeks. Check on the seeds occasionally to make sure they are drying properly. Plumeria seeds will stay viable for one to two years, but the sooner you can plant them, the better the germination rate will be. The seed looks like a pine seed, with a head and a winged tail.

Everyone has his or her own way of planting seeds. I use 2 X 2 X 2½″ plastic starter-trays. Fill the cells about ¾ full of perlite and dampen it. Make a small depression in each cell and place the seed, head down, and leave about half the tail exposed. Next fill the cells, leaving just the tip part of the tail exposed. Then saturate the planting medium, being careful not to float the seeds. Your seeds need to be kept warm, about 70°, and damp. Your seeds should sprout in about five to ten days.

When the cotyledons (green leaf-like structures) appear, the seed coat should have come off. If it has not, it must be carefully removed. Use a spray bottle to wet the seed-coat, letting it sit for a few minutes. Then very gently remove it, being careful not to damage the sprout.

After the first true leaves appear, feed them with a weak solution of Miracle Grow. When the seedling is two to three months old, Transplant it into a larger container of potting mix. At the time of transplanting use solid fertilizer tablets. I place them one to two inches below the seedling's roots. As the roots grow down, the fertilizer will be available to them, giving them a great boost. Now all you have to do is care for the plant for the next two to three years. You may get a bloom that could be a show stopper.

As you can see, the seeds will blow away if nothing is done to catch them. The seed that was lost might just be the next cultivar. □

Carl Herzog is currently taking classes in ornamental horticulture at Cuyamaca College. En-Joy Plumerias, Carl and Joy Herzog's home-based business is in Lakeside. Most of the plants are raised from seeds. Their two thousand plants range from seedlings to seventeen-year-olds.

GROWING FIGS IN SAN DIEGO

BY BARBARA S. JONES

EDIBLE FIGS WERE INTRODUCED to San Diego in 1769 by the first Franciscan missionaries. It was a popular backyard garden fruit tree for over a hundred years, but after the 30s, it was not so common.

The fig, *Ficus carica*, is an attractive tree but large, and some varieties can reach 50 feet tall and 100 feet wide at maturity. The common garden variety reaches 15 to 20 feet in height. It forms a deep shade and little will grow beneath a tree. Some homeowners use it as a patio shade tree. It needs full sun and will grow best in a mediterranean or dry-temperate climate. It will be killed at 30°F. Dormant wood can withstand short periods of cold down to 22°F. If the tree is killed, it often will sprout up again from the root. The trunk and branches are succulent and the sap contains a latex irritating to the human skin. It is deciduous with a heavy grey bark. Older trees become gnarled and quite picturesque.

Figs will grow in a variety of soils from clay to sand but need good drainage. Irrigation is needed from spring until the end of fruit harvest. Mature trees can withstand years of drought but will defoliate and not produce fruit.

Usually no regular feeding is necessary except on sandy soil. Do not use high nitrogen food, and do not cultivate deeply. Even though trees are generally either staminate [bearing stamens but no pistils, as male flowers] or pistillate [having pistils but no stamens], most common types develop sterile mature fruit without regular fertilization.

Fruit is produced on terminals of the previous year's wood and on some trees a second late crop grows on summer wood. Trees should be pruned while young to shape. Needed pruning on mature trees should be done immediately after the crop is harvested. Some gardeners prune one side one year and the other the alternate year. All dead wood and crossing branches should be removed yearly. If a tree is heavily pruned, it should be whitewashed to protect it from sunburn. Of the two most adaptable varieties to this area, 'Black Mission' does not tolerate heavy pruning of mature trees; but 'Brown Turkey', although fruit is not as tasty, can tolerate heavy pruning.

If space is a problem, the fig can be grown as a bush. This can be done by pruning the trunk near ground level at the end of the second year. Several stems can be allowed to sprout. Trees are available in tubs and as bare root in the winter starting in December. They can be started from cuttings.

The fig is the favorite food of gophers. In a gopher infested area the tree root should be planted in a box made of construction mesh. (Gophers will chew through chicken wire.) The biggest damage to fruit is done by birds.

Commercially figs are available dried or canned. This is because ripe fruit is delicate, short lived, and difficult to transport. When fresh fruit is found in markets, it is pricey.

There are many fig cultivars, but they can be difficult to grow in some areas. Some do not do well near the coast and others are more cold tolerant. Check with your local nurseryman about figs other than 'Black Mission' or 'Brown Turkey' that may do well in your area. Fruit from some others is delicious. □

Barbara Jones is SDFA Historian and has gardened in San Diego for over fifty years.

HORSERADISH

BY AMOR POIRIER

THE ORIGIN OF HORSERADISH is obscure. It is believed to be native to eastern Europe and western Asia from the Caspian Sea through Russia to Finland.

Horseradish, *Armoracia rusticana*, belongs to the mustard family (Cruciferae or Brassicaceae) with alyssum, nasturtium, cabbage and mustard. Horseradish is a perennial growing up to 3 feet in height. The large-stalked leaves are shiny and a lighter shade of lime green, almost chlorotic. The margins are both dentate and wavy. In good soil the growth is lush. Clusters of small white flowers appear from mid-summer to mid-autumn.

My experience in growing horseradish came merely by accident. It was the discovery of a forgotten piece left in my refrigerator that led me to believe that I probably could grow it in the garden. I discovered that tiny buds were sprouting from the root, and so decided to plant it in the garden. Needless to say, I was extremely excited when I noticed that the plant was growing.

Horseradish can spread and is difficult to eliminate. Therefore I suggest you confine it in a small area such as a half barrel or a five-gallon container as I did. Sunk in the garden, it makes a striking addition to even a flower garden.

Horseradish is known for the sharp, mustardy taste of the condiment prepared from its root. Grated or slivered, it is excellent with prime rib or any seafood of your choice. My favorite combination is to add a small amount of vinegar to the grated horseradish and serve with a favorite meat dish.

It was exciting to dig up the horseradish last month. The root was more than well established as you can see from the picture. I had to give it a hard pull to get the root system out of the ground. The soil was not soggy, but fluffy, clean, and very aromatic. I also noticed that there were no pests. New buds are forming at the base of the crown that was growing in the ground.

Horseradish is often propagated by root cuttings. The roots grow *out*, not down, and should be placed 12 to 18 inches apart each way and 3 to 5 inches deep.

The root of a horseradish planted in the springtime is ready to harvest in September. I have found that the root of horseradish stays fresh for months in the crisper of a refrigerator or in a cool, dark location. □

Amor Poirier was born in the Philippines. For twenty-eight years she and her husband have lived and raised their family in Santee, California. Photos by the author.

SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA 'BUTTERFLY BLUE'

PERENNIAL PLANT OF THE YEAR 2000

Perennial Plant Association

A MEMBER OF THE Dipsacaceae (teasel family), the nearly flat gray-green basal foliage of the pincushion flower hugs the ground. Lacy lavender-blue, two-inch flowers bloom on slender 12 to 15 inch stems from late spring through early fall. Flowering begins in mid-spring with repeated flowering throughout the growing season when consistently deadheaded. In some climates 'Butterfly Blue' flowers until late December. Pincushion flower derives its common name from the stamens that stand above the petals resembling pins stuck in a pincushion. The leaves are hairy, ovate to lance-shaped, with the upper foliage smaller and finely divided creating a mounded rosette six to eight inches high and 12 to 15 inches wide.

Cultivation

An excellent cultivar of an old-fashioned favorite, this long-blooming perennial for full sun to light shade grows best in well-drained soil amended with organic matter and a neutral to slightly alkaline pH. 'Butterfly Blue' pincushion flower requires moist soil during the growing season. Very well-drained soil is a requirement for winter survival. This lovely perennial does not appear to be fazed by summer heat and will bloom throughout the growing season when regularly deadheaded. No insect or disease problems have been reported on well-grown, healthy plants. Bare-root plants or divisions should be planted so the emerging buds are just below the soil surface. Container-grown plants can be planted anytime during the growing season 12 to 18 inches apart. The crown of 'Butterfly Blue' should be planted at the depth it was growing in the container to prevent crown rot. It is recommended that the basal foliage not be cut back in the fall. Winter-damaged foliage should be removed in the spring.

Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue' can be propagated by stem cuttings. Two-node tip cuttings of soft vegetative growth should be taken before flowering.

Landscape Uses

Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue' is an excellent front-of-the-border plant to use in combination with annuals, bulbs, and perennials. The foliage remains clean and unblemished throughout the season. The delicate blue flowers add softness to the garden when massed with bolder colored plants of yellow, bright pink, or red. They also work well with cooler tones of white, silver, and blue. Despite its delicate appearance, 'Butterfly Blue' is a sturdy plant. The plants do not require staking. During the summer butterflies find the nectar-rich flowers. 'Butterfly Blue' may be combined with *Coresopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam', *Dianthus* 'Bath's Pink', and *Pennisetum alopecuroides* for a three-season, carefree garden. The cool lavender-blue flowers of 'Butterfly Blue' shine against the warm, burnished tones of fall as one of the last blue-flowering perennials. With its long-lasting blossoms, 'Butterfly Blue' is an excellent choice for smaller flower arrangements either as cut flowers or grown in decorative containers. The outstanding attributes of *Scabiosa columbaria* 'Butterfly Blue' are sure to place this underused perennial in the top group of favorite long-blooming perennials.□

The Perennial Plant Association is an international professional association incorporated in 1984.

MIX PLANT COLORS AND TEXTURES

BY BETTY NEWTON

CLOSE TO FORTY SAN DIEGANS, all members of the five-year-old San Diego Horticultural Society, visited seventeen gardens in the San Francisco area for three days in late September. This trip reinforced and emphasized their knowledge that a happy or intriguing spirit can be brought to a garden by using plants that contrast in form and color side by side.

Designer Chip Lima, at that private garden above the bay, agreed that garden was in the spirit of the reforms pushed by artist Gertrude Jekyll and editor William Robinson in England shortly after the turn of the century. Those two urged gardeners to turn their backs on floral carpeting. They recommended gardeners see and glorify each plant's natural form.

Lima felt this particularly brilliant planting that we were looking at, was about what those style makers would have done — paint with plants — "if they'd had the plant material." Today's designers also have a greater palette of plants with contrasting *heights* to work with (many of the new plants are grasses).

Lima used various colors, red through yellow-green. His plants had lacy, grassy, sometimes nubby foliage textures to further contrast.

The lesson is two parts: that contrast is enlivening, often beautiful; and you need to know the plants available today for planting on the West Coast.□

The soft curved road adjacent to Strybing Arboretum's redwood grove is enlivened by a very light green planting of ferns.

This lesson was brought home wherever the gardeners visited — whether walking the curving path to the redwood grove in Strybing Arboretum (in Golden Gate Park) or stepping carefully on the lawn beside a low planting beneath tall windows of a home in the area above San Francisco Bay called Pacific Heights.

(right) Coltsfoot ginger (Asarum caudatum) makes a dark-green contrasting ground cover beneath the redwoods. Needing some chill, it grows well Santa Barbara north.

This is a richly colored border planting at a residence in Pacific Heights, San Francisco. This foliage border replaced an English flower garden look.

(left and center left in photo above)

The grass is a variegated gold named Hakonechloa macra 'Aureola'. It sounds slightly metallic when brushed.

Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult School and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union Tribune. Photographs by the author.

KATE SESSIONS BOOK

The complete collection of writings by Kate Sessions in *California Garden* magazine from 1909 until 1939 is now available at the San Diego Floral Association office in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The book contains a plant index and many changes in plant names, particularly scientific, have been noted.

Often known as the "Mother of Balboa Park," for over fifty years she devoted her life to helping people grow beautiful plants in San Diego. She tells how, in this book that is for sale in the San Diego Floral Office for $18.00 (tax included) — $15.00 (tax included, for members). If you wish a copy mailed to you, use the coupon below and enclose $3.00 for handling and mailing.

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Number of books: **Amount enclosed:**

REFLECTIONS ON GOLDEN EYES©

BY DAVID K. FAULKNER and PAT PAWLOWSKI

Adult golden eye, or green lacewing, searching for nectar or pollen on a flower.

WHEN FACED WITH the problem of aphids sucking the life out of your plants and how to control them without resorting to chemicals, the ladybird beetle is often a first choice. There is, however, an equally available and effective predator that may be overlooked, and that is the golden eye, also known as the green lacewing.

The term "lacewing" refers to an assortment of delicate-appearing insects contained within the nerve-winged order *Neuroptera*. Some species have large, quite noticeable golden eyes. Distinguished in the adult stage by their transparent and veined wings held roof-like over the body, the green lacewings or golden eyes of the family *Chrysopidae* would not appear to be much of a threat to other insects, and for the most part they are not.

JAWS OF DEATH

Adult lacewings feed primarily on plant pollen and nectar. However, this is not the case with the larval stage. The lacewing larva is referred to as an **aphid lion** and possesses a pair of sickle-like jaws that impale its prey, puncturing the body and sucking out the host's fluids.

In Southern California, adult lacewings are present during most of the year, although they remain hidden away under bark or in foliage during inclement weather. Spring is the season that mated females will deposit hundreds of eggs on plant leaves, stems and branches in small groups of five to ten or in irregular rows of twenty-five to fifty. This is the stage at which commercially produced lacewings are sold to gardeners.

The eggs are attached at the free end of a silken thread, which protects the maturing eggs from predation by foraging insects such as ladybird larvae. In a few weeks, the eggs hatch and out come the aphid lions, which crawl to the base of the stalk and begin their search for aphids and additional foods such as mites, scale insects, thrips, leafhoppers, and any other small animals that can be overpowered—including careless aphid lions.

When the larva matures, it will pupate in a silken cocoon that it attaches to a curled leaf or plant stem. Eventually the adult will cut a hole in the cocoon and emerge to continue the cycle. Areas with cold winters will find lacewings secure within their cocoons until warmer weather arrives and there is an abundance of aphids.

SINGING CARCASS CARRIERS

As mentioned before, the typical lacewing adult is green, but many of the over thirty species found in this region are brown, yellow, or red with distinctive patterns on the head and thorax. Some species are almost identical in appearance and can be identified only by the unique songs produced by both females and males. The larvae of a few species have stiff hooked hairs on the back of the abdomen where the discarded carcasses of their prey are attached, helping to hide the insect from potential bird and insect predators. Some species of parasitic wasps are known to attack and kill unprotected lacewing larvae.

Other beneficial types of lacewings include brown lacewings that devour scale insects; dusty lacewings that

concentrate on insect eggs and mites; and beaded lacewings that capture and feed on worker termites. At this time, though, the only readily available species are the green lacewings. Add variety to your garden by introducing and promoting the establishment of these effective biocontrol agents.

PLANTS THAT PLEASE

Following are some plants whose nectar and/or pollen will entice adult golden eyes of both genders into the yard, and keep them there long enough to mate. Eventually, if romance is in the air, you may be rewarded with aphid lions that will gormandize the heck out of your aphids.

Pop the champagne cork, put on some Yanni, and serve up these golden eye gourmet items:

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus annuus*) - Golden flowers for golden eyes. Nectar attracts lacewings and butterflies, too; seeds can be gobbled by birds and people. Tolerates poor soil. Full sun as per name.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE (*Daucus carota*) - Queen Anne's lace for lacewing larva. A well-known weed back East. In the West, the white lacelike flowers are somewhat erratic in offering nectar; but when nectar is flowing, it draws lacewings, ladybugs, and butterflies. This 3-4′ annual eagerly reseeds itself and only asks for sun and regular water.

DANDELION (*Taraxacum officinale*) - Dandelions for dandy aphid lions. A hardy perennial weed 2-12' high, this one offers so much. The nutritious, vitamin and mineral-rich leaves can be eaten in salads; the root can be used to make a coffee substitute or to die wool (versatile!). The root is also an effective diuretic and good for insomnia. And who has not heard of dandelion wine? Learn to love your weeds.

ANGELICA (*Angelica archangelica*) - Angelica for angelic aphid ambushers. Besides attracting lacewings, this large-leaved, 5-6′ herb has many uses. Leaves can be used in potpourri and in the bath. Seeds flavor drinks, including gin, vermouth, and chartreuse; they also can be set ablaze to serve as an air freshener (see below). According to *The Complete Book of Herbs*, angelica—named for its angelic medicinal properties and the archangel Michael—is a boon to the traveler, because the crushed leaves improve the air in a car and help prevent travel sickness. It also can be used to make a tea to treat colds and reduce flatulence. Sun or light shade, regular water.

OTHER GOLDEN EYE FAVORITES such as dill, lovage, parsley, fennel, mint, and lemon balm will help keep your garden green, and golden, too. □

Text copyright by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer/lecturer and the wildlife garden designer for Animated Gardens.

David K. Faulkner is Collections Manager of Entomology at San Diego Natural History Museum.

Lacewing eggs on the ends of a silken stalk. After hatching, the aphid lions will have abundant insects to feed on, but must also avoid predators such as the pupating lady beetle.

(below) The lacewing larvae, or "aphid lions," hatching from eggs. They will make their way on the stalk in search of prey.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS® FOR 2000

TITHONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA **'Fiesta del Sol'**
Common name: Mexican sunflower
Flower color: pumpkin orange
Form: Single daisy flowers
Size: 2 to 2½ inches
Plant height: 24 to 36 inches
Width: 12 inches
Foliage color: green
Garden spacing: 12 to 24 inches apart
Time from sowing seed to flower:
12 to 15 weeks
Features: first dwarf Mexican sunflower, may attract butterflies or hummingbirds, one of the last plants deer will eat

COSMOS SULPHUREUS **'COSMIC ORANGE'**
Flower color: orange
Form: double, semi-double
Size: 1 to 2 inches
Plant height: 12 to 22 inches
Width: 12 to 17 inches
Foliage color: green
Garden spacing: 8 to 12 inches apart
Time from sowing seed to flower:
three to four months.
Features: number of blooms, dense, compact habit, minimum care

HELIANTHUS ANNUS **'SORAYA'**
Common name: sunflower
Flower color: orange
Form: single
Size: 4 to 6 inches
Plant height: 5 to 6 feet
Width: 2 feet
Foliage color: dark green
Garden spacing: 6 to 12 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower:
90 to 100 days
Features: orange petals, chocolate brown disk.

DIANTHUS F_1 **'MELODY PINK'**
Common name: China pink, dianthus
Flower color: pink
Form: single, fringed edge
Size: 1 inch
Plant height: 20-24 inches
Width: 8-10 inches
Foliage color: blue green
Garden spacing: 8-10 inches
Time from sowing seed to flower:
80 days
Features: length of flowering season, sprays of flowers for cutting

CABBAGE F_1 'SAVOY EXPRESS'
Head size: 6-8 inches
Head shape: round or slightly pointed
Head weighs: 1-1¾ pounds
Plant height: 10-12 inches
Width: 10-12 inches
Foliage color: green exterior, yellow-green interior
Garden spacing: 12 inches apart
Time from sowing seed to harvest:
about 55 days from transplants
Features: earliest savoy cabbage, small decorative plant

PEA 'MR. BIG'
Common name: English, garden, or shelling pea
Pod size: big - 4-4½ inches long by ½ inch diameter
In pod: 8-10 peas (berries) per pod
Color: green
Plant height: 2-3 feet
Foliage color: green
Garden spacing: Sow seeds 1-1½″ apart in a 3-inch band. Cover with 1″ of soil. Do not thin.
Time from sowing seed to harvest:
58 to 60 days from seed emergence.
Features: large pod, sweet flavor, disease resistances

continued on page 21

Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, AND *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SIMPLY sit back and enjoy our African violets.

TO SEPARATE and repot only if daughter plants are pushing the mother plant up and out of the pot.

TO RETURN those plants that you may have moved during the holidays.

TO EXPERIMENT by wick-watering some plants, bottom-watering others, and top-watering a third group.

TO USE a humidifier for your plants if you heat your home and awaken with a dry throat. It will help maintain suitable moisture.

BEGONIAS

American Begonia Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH the watering program; slower growth requires less water. Do not allow to dry out or to become too wet.

TO KEEP plants clean; remove dead leaves and old foliage.

TO START cutting back cane-type and shrub-like types.

TO ADD more planting mix as needed to keep roots covered.

TO SPRAY for mildew.

TO CONTROL slugs, snails, mealybugs, and loopers.

TO START in February tuberous types for summer blooms.

BONSAI

San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO COLLECT native stock in the California region, where permitted. Plant the native trees in a larger container, not a bonsai pot.

TO GRAFT conifers, deciduous, and evergreen trees.

TO USE lime-sulfur spray on deciduous trees.

TO REDUCE watering if a rainy period.

TO PRUNE fruit-bearing bonsai.

TO WATCH for aphids and other sucking insects; spray accordingly.

TO REMEMBER NOT to fertilize your trees. Allow plants to rest.

TO START in February to repot and transplant some varieties if weather is favorable.

BROMELIADS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP plants from damage by possible hail. Give them overhead protection such as placing them under trees, shade cloth, or any other suitable material.

TO PROTECT plants from freezing temperatures; keep at least 2 inches above ground and cover with newspapers, sheets, etc. or bring them indoors.

TO BE careful when having plants indoors not to place them in front of a heating vent or in a drafty area.

TO EMPTY water from outdoor plants when it has rained consistently for two or three days. The weight of too much water can cause the leaves to spread apart, affecting the compact form.

TO CUT the frequency of watering during the cooler weather.

TO NOT fertilize until weather begins to warm.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMEMBER to rest winter dormant plants and keep the winter growers happy. Be careful with water and fertilizer as it gets cold—water in the early part of a sunny day so water will evaporate and fungi will not start easily. If it looks like rain, hold off on the water.

TO PROTECT outside plants from excessive rain if possible. If frost is likely, a little protection with a piece of paper or plastic can save a plant. Many tropical succulents will turn into a mass of soggy pulp if frozen. Remember to remove cover when conditions become more favorable.

TO WATCH new cuttings—they may not root quickly. If you can supply bottom heat you should not have much of a problem.

TO KEEP an eye on the seedlings. Fungi can be a problem at this time. Snails can make a great midnight snack of the seedlings—use some form of snail and slug control if needed.

TO CLEAN up old pots and pick up the last of the old leaves and other debris. You do not want to encourage mice and roof rats. Rodents can make a mess of your prize plants.

TO NOTE those plants you want to propagate the

next growing season. Find out how to make new starts. Plan your spring display now.

CAMELLIAS

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED iron and gypsum to maintain healthy, green plants, and 0-10-10 or a 2-10-10 fertilizer to encourage better blooms and root development.

TO CONTINUE to disbud certain varieties for better blooms.

TO OBTAIN rootstock for grafting.

TO TRANSPLANT camellias.

TO PRUNE selectively so that blooms will have room to open.

TO BUY plants in bloom. Some plants that do well in San Diego are; **Red**: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Kraemer's Supreme', 'Rudolph'; **Pink**: 'Tiffany', 'Elsie Jury', 'Al Gunn', 'Debutante', 'Valentine Day'; **White**: 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Scentuous' (fragrant); **Variegated**: 'Emma Gaeta Var', 'Adolphe Audusson Special', 'Dixie Knight Supreme', 'Rudolph Var'; **Multi-colored**: 'Margaret Davis'.

DAHLIAS

Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DIG any tubers left in the ground. By early January the tops should be completely withered. Cut tops just above the ground.

TO STORE tubers without dividing. Store in vermiculite or sand, leaving on the soil that clings to them. Keep in a cool place.

TO INSPECT those tubers stored earlier for any sign of shriveling. If too dry, add a little moisture.

TO START in February to prepare the planting bed. Turn the soil, add humus, and fumigate. Dig in humus and add equal parts of superphosphate and sulfate of potash. Turn over well. Add fertilizer two or three weeks before planting.

TO SPROUT some selected roots in February—these make good cuttings. Bottom heat may be applied to encourage sprouting.

EPIPHYLLUMS

San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO TAKE advantage of beneficial rains. Collect the rainwater for future use. Store in opaque containers to prevent infestation of mosquito larvae and buildup of algae.

TO PROTECT plants from unexpected frost and strong wintery winds.

TO BAIT for snails and slugs.

TO SPRAY insecticides only if necessary. Do not use oil-base types. Use Orthene™, malathion, and Cygon™ available locally. Read and follow directions carefully.

TO PRUNE out dead and unsightly growth, allowing more energy to be used by newer and healthier branches.

TO FEED mature plants with a 0-10-10 fertilizer to promote blooming in spring. Use liquid or slow-release granules. Another application may be necessary in about thirty days.

FERNS

San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY for aphids, especially maidenhair.

TO WATER gently, but do not soak. On cool nights soaking keeps their feet too cold. Do not rely on rain to find your hidden and covered plants—they may remain dry.

TO TRIM off old fronds in frost free areas.

TO FERTILIZE *Platyceriums* (stag horns) with bone meal, hoof & horn, or high nitrogen liquid.

TO REMOVE and remount *Platycerium* pups.

TO PLANT spores.

TO CHECK for spider mites on the underside of fronds. Mites are very small and may not be seen. Fronds will be silvery on top and start to turn brown. Spray with malathion or miticide.

TO REPOT, rebasket, and divide ferns in frost free areas.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FINISH pruning dormant deciduous trees and vines before leaf buds start to grow.

TO PRUNE evergreens just before or when new growth begins.

TO SPRAY dormant deciduous trees and vines with horticultural oil before buds begin to open to control overwintering insect pests.

TO SPRAY dormant peach and nectarine trees with a fungicide such as lime sulfur (calcium polysulfide) before buds begin to open to control leaf curl.

TO PLANT dormant bare-root trees and vines.

TO PAINT the trunks with whitewash to protect the bark from sunburn injury.

TO PROVIDE frost protection for young citrus and other subtropical fruit trees.

FUCHSIAS

San Diego Fuchsia Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PRUNE fuchsias severely if not done in the fall.

TO CLEAN up all leaves and other trash in baskets, pots, and around ground plants.

TO SPRAY remaining foliage and ground to eradicate pests that may winter over.

TO KEEP plants moist but not wet.

TO FEED with a good fertilizer—fish (10-5-5) or a slow release type. These can be used for your year-round feeding.

TO USE insecticides or fungicides if there is a problem.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)
Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible. Relocate potted plants if there is prolonged rain.

TO CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Use at less than the recommended strength. Apply as often as needed to avoid nutritional deficiencies.

TO CONTINUE a pest control and disease prevention program. Use all products according to the manufacturers' instructions.

TO PRUNE any plants that have not been cut back. At least one green leaf should remain on stems of regals, scented and similar types. Lanky plants, which were previously pruned, can be cut back to produce compact plants. Tip pinch plants that were pruned in the fall.

TO MAKE cuttings from the prunings. Shelter the cuttings from extreme weather. Placing them in a warm location will produce roots more rapidly.

TO PROTECT plants from freezing temperatures. Temporary coverings may be used.

TO CONTINUE to rotate plants to keep them well-shaped.

HERBS
John Noble

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BREATHE in deeply the fragrance of your herb garden, during or after a winter rain.

TO PLANT seeds of winter flowering herbs — calendula, borage, nasturtium.

TO PRUNE back winter deciduous shrubs and trees — ginkgo, vitex, lemon verbena.

TO WEED around and give space to any struggling herbs.

TO AMEND the soil throughout the garden.

TO BREW fresh tea with your backyard herbs — mints, dandelion, thyme, sage.

TO APPRECIATE and use our native herbs — black sage, white sage, sagebrush, yerba santa.

TO BAKE a fresh loaf of rosemary-flavored bread.

IRIS
San Diego-Imperial County Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP old brown fans off the tall bearded. Good ground cleaning and spraying is helpful in pest control.

TO MAKE last plantings of bulbous irises for spring bloom.

TO WATCH watering, if rains are light. Rhizomes should not be allowed to dry out.

TO START a regular spraying program with copper oil to help control rust.

TO START in February to feed all irises with 0-10-10 liquid fertilizer. Follow directions carefully and do not over fertilize.

NATIVES
Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ENJOY your natives as the early ones begin to bloom. Ceanothus buds begin to form almost immediately after they bloom, for the next years bloom.

TO BE diligent about removing weeds as they will also be found in greater abundance, if that is possible. If you choose to use Roundup, make sure that the day is calm and you stay away from plants that you want to keep.

TO AUGMENT rainfall with deep, infrequent waterings for all the California native plants. The natives may not be showing much top growth, but their roots are developing through the winter and early spring.

TO FEED natives a very light fertilizer or slow release at about ½ the recommended dosage. If you have a few more natives to plant, this is about the end of the time to get them into the ground. As the days get longer and the weather gets warmer, you will want to taper off on their watering. Drought-tolerant native plants need to have their summer rest!

TO SOW seed for California poppies if you didn't sow them in the fall. You can also plant seed of many of the summer annuals. It isn't too late to try your luck at cuttings of some of the easy to grow natives. Any of the *Salvia*s that you have, or someone you know has, can be grown easily from cuttings with no rooting hormone. *Encelia* is easy from cuttings or seed. Unless you have rooting hormone, bottom heat or a lot of experience stay away from *Dendromecon*,

Fremontodendron, *Arctostaphylos*, and *Trichostema*. You will just be frustrated. These plants are hard, even for the professionals, to grow.

TO WRITE to me at annashummingbird@netscape.net— if you have a specific question and have an E-mail address. Sorry if you don't have access to E-mail as I do not do phone calls.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK the moisture in pots of outdoor growing orchids including cymbidiums under cover. Protect them from cold rains and possible hail damage.

TO CONTINUE staking and grooming cymbidium flower spikes.

TO USE low-nitrogen fertilizer on cymbidiums. Do not feed if overcast.

TO KEEP nobile-type dendrobiums on the dry side. Watch for swelling of nodes for flower production, then move them to where it is warmer.

TO REMEMBER phals should be spiking and if moving the plant, to place it in the same general direction and area so that the flowers will bloom uniformly.

TO WATER early in the morning so crowns will be dry by nightfall.

TO WATCH closely for slugs and snails. These pests are coming out of hibernation and proliferating after the rains. Granules of 7.5% metaldehyde are an excellent bait and do not attract children or pets and do not leave a mess.

TO BE AWARE in outlying areas of any sudden temperature drops.

ROSES

Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAINTAIN a complete calendar of procedures you follow in preparing/maintaining/feeding your roses. The work you do now is the basis of your success or failure in the rose garden.

TO STRIP any foliage remaining on your bushes and rake and clean up the beds. If you have given your bushes dormant spray in late December, you will be wise to repeat it, weather permitting. This will do a lot to prevent overwintering spores of mildew and fungus.

TO PLANT new bushes in holes you prepared earlier. If planting a new rose as a replacement, you will be well advised to supplement the planting mix with soil taken from another area of the garden, along with superphosphate at the bottom of the hole. If the weather is hot and dry, mound soil or mulch up around the canes and keep damp with frequent sprinkling.

TO PRUNE established hybrid teas, mid-January through Valentine Day. Attend the demonstrations of your local garden clubs held in municipal rose gardens to observe pruning practices and share information with participating members.

TO FEED new plants with liquid fertilizer when bushes have a full set of leaves. These new bushes may be the first to bloom and after verifying you have the correct plant, break off the bloom leaving the new growth intact.

TO APPLY rose food to established bushes in early February. A cup of alfalfa meal or pellets worked into the drip basin will help get your bushes off to a good start. Frequent small feedings will produce continuous blooms and beautiful roses throughout the year.

TO MAINTAIN moisture level at all times by filling your water basins at least twice a week.

TO WATCH for the first signs of aphids on the new growth and knock them off with a strong stream of water from the hose. They are lazy and will take a few days to climb back up.

TO CONTROL mildew by washing off foliage in the early morning or spray weekly with a fungicide.

TO FINGER PRUNE when multiple buds break on the canes, leaving only the strongest to promote strong growth.

TO MAINTAIN a clear area around your bushes to discourage rust fungus, which will show up on the undersides of the leaves when present. Keep infected leaves picked off and dispose of in closed containers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRUNE ROSES!

If you missed the presentations provided at various sites where volunteers demonstrate recommended pruning practices, you may wish to visit after the event to observe the result.

Roses grown here in Southern California achieve bushes of a size that is unusual and unknown to many new residents from other areas where winter weather destroys many bushes and replacement yearly is required. Hard to imagine, when here many rosarians have grown the same bushes for twenty-five to thirty years.

Pruning will help keep the plant under control. Many roses will become extremely large if allowed unlimited growth. Pruning will renew the growth and result in abundant bloom. The best growth comes from basal growth—that new cane that came directly from the graft union. Because our roses seldom go naturally dormant here, pruning and defoliation

provide a shock to spur the process and give the plant the natural rest it needs.

The usual rule of thumb is to remove ⅓ to ½ of the growth of an established bush. If you have a bush that is only one year old and did not grow a lot, you may want to prune it only lightly or even not at all.

Suckers, growth from below the bud union, must be removed clean to the bud union. This is probably the most abused rule ignored by new rosarians. This will produce blooms unlike the ones you want and if left on the bush will frequently take over—resulting bushes that once produced pink or yellow flowers will now produce red blooms.

Lack of rainfall during the past year should encourage you to deep water your bushes (beds) several times during this period of rest to cleanse the beds of salt build-up that occurs during the growing period. Such soil amendments such as iron, superphosphate, epsom salts, and gypsum may be added at this time. Wait a few weeks until new growth is actually started before adding rose foods.

I avoid products that profess to curtail pests along with giving nutrients to the bush. Ammonium sulphate is great—for keeping your lawns green!

Remember—there is no RIGHT way to grow roses! If what you are doing is working for you—do not change!

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE planting cool-season vegetables that are not likely to be damaged by frost. Cool-season vegetables include broccoli, brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, peas, potatoes (white), radish, rutabaga, and turnip.

TO USE floating row cover fabric on seeded and transplanted crops to accelerate their growth.

TO PLANT dormant crowns of artichoke, asparagus, and rhubarb.

TO PLANT seeds of medium-day-length onions such as 'White Sweet Spanish,' 'Stockton Yellow Globe', and 'Italian Red' (short storage life) during February for bulbs in late summer.

TO ORDER seeds of warm season vegetables for planting in the spring.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce — Chinese forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum amabile*), cineraria, fairy primrose (*Primula malacoides*), garden stock (*Matthiola incana*), pansy, pink sand verbena, pot marigold (*Calendula*), snapdragon, and viola.

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beet, carrot, chard, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, onion (green and dry), parsnip, spinach, and turnip — baby blue eyes, candytuft, China asters, Chinese forget-me-not, coleus, delphinium, dianthus, forget-me-not, hollyhock, impatiens, lobelia, petunia, poppies, scabiosa, sweet alyssum, and Virginia stock (*Malcolmia maritima).*

A SALUTE TO OUR EDITOR

With this issue, the first in the year 2000, Jacqueline Coleman has completed over SIX YEARS (37 issues) as editor of *California Garden*. No editor since the founding editor has surpassed this record.

No member of this volunteer organization has given so much to receive the only compensation offered—personal satisfaction with what we feel is a one-of-a-kind publication for the gardeners of Southern California.

Those who know the dedication she has given to fulfilling the special requirements of this task hope you will join us in offering our thanks.

Send a THANK YOU to our editor and let her know you care.

Jacqueline Coleman, Editor, *California Garden*
1650 El Prado # 105
San Diego CA 92101-1622

Magazine Staff and Officers of San Diego Floral Assoc.

LANGUAGE LESSON

Information for those who care about such things: it is no longer correct (if it ever was) to capitalize **Mediterranean** whenever it's used. According to *Plant Life in the World's Mediterranean Climates* by Peter R. Dallman, "Mediterranean is capitalized when it refers to the Mediterranean Sea and the area around it. The lower case is used when describing the mediterranean climate, mediterranean types of vegetation, and other characteristics of the Mediterranean Basin that also apply elsewhere in the world."

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW & BAZAAR
OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

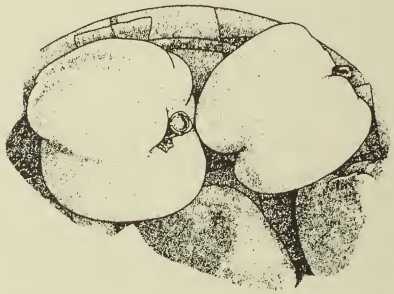
Saturday, Feb 26 & Sunday, Feb 27, 2000
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

Show is open from 11:00 to 4:30 PM & is free of charge. Flower arrangement demonstrations will be at 1:00, 2:00 and 3:00 PM both days.

["All-America Selections® continued from page 15]

SWEET CORN F_1 'INDIAN SUMMER'
Cob size: 7-8 inches (20cm) 16-18 rows
Kernel colors: yellow, white, red, purple
Plant height: 30 inches
Garden spacing: in rows 6-8 inches apart
Time from sowing seed to harvest: about 79 days
Features: first sweet corn with multicolored kernels, sweet flavor

PEPPER F_1 'BLUSHING BEAUTY'
Common name: bell pepper, sweet pepper
Fruit size: about 4 inches x 4 inches
Shape: blocky bell
Color: shades of ivory, pink, red
Plant height: 18-24 inches
Width: 16-20 inches
Foliage color: green
Time from transplanting to harvest: 74-76 days
Features: flavor, color sequence—ivory, pastel pink, rosy red.



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PRIMROSES

ONE OF THE NICEST things to come here from England is the primrose. Also, we should thank Japan for varieties that grow superbly in our Southern California gardens. They have become adapted to pot culture that then makes them ideal summer flowers for the small patio or balcony garden. Another nice thing about the primrose is that they are really perennials, although some of the hybrid types will only last a season or two.

Early spring is the time to get down to the nursery and take a look at the primroses in pots that are already in bloom. You will know what you are getting both in color and size. You can find them with single flowers on the stem, multiple flowers on stems that come profusely to make a mound of flowers. You can get them with blossoms in rosette shape standing on tall single stems. The foliage is made up of ruffley-like leaves that surround the stems that come out of the center of the leaf bunch.

Colors of the flowers range from white to yellow to red and to blue with many shades in-between. And they come in small, medium, and large in comparative sizes.

Plant them in pots that contain a very rich, slightly acidic soil. The pots should be at least six inches deep. If you buy them in pots that are sufficiently large, i.e., six to eight inches deep and across, you can just leave them in those pots for the season. Window boxes made of treated wood make ideal containers for the primrose and you can plant many contrasting colors in one container. After planting, water well and try to keep the soil just barely moist during the growing season. After the soil is tamped down and the plant is watered, make sure that the soil line in the new container matches that of the old container. Be very frugal with fertilizer as too much will produce lots of leaves and few flowers.

The same sort of treatment is appropriate for primroses that you may want to grow in flower beds in the open ground. They make perfect border plants and the variety of colors can contrast in a gay mood to the rest of the garden.

The primrose is a good plant for that bare balcony because it grows well in a condition that is part sun and part shade. The leaves are susceptible to fungus infections. If you detect this problem that is manifested by dark spots on leaves, remove them and discard. After the blooming season is over, the pots or containers can be stored in a far corner while they are dormant. Then when warm weather spurs them to new growth, bring them out, add a little fertilizer, and the whole cycle will repeat itself. □

PANSIES

I HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE in receiving several dozen pansy plants from the Pan American Seed Company. These plants are new and improved varieties. I received some last year also, potted them up and they did wonderfully well through the whole winter. With the kind of soil that I have here on Point Loma, ornamental plants need to be potted to flourish as the soil is very fine, almost sterile, will not wet easily, and probably was part of the ocean floor fifteen thousand years ago.

The pots I am using are large, holding ten plants or so, so that as the pansies grow they fill the pot and form a cover of pansy blossoms. To improve the drainage, the bottom of the pot has several inches of the excelsior that the plants were packed in for shipment. Tamp this down and fill the rest of the pot with a high quality of planter mix that is very crumbly, has lots of humus, and will let water pass through it freely. After the plants are established, they are placed in a location that will give them at least a half day of sun. They are fertilized once a month with a 12-12-12 flower food fertilizer, which keeps the blossoms coming. Do not overwater.

When the flowers wilt, pick them and this too spurs the plants to grow more blossoms. My wife likes to pick ones that are fully open and place them in a clear flower bowl floating on the water. This makes a great table decoration.

If you have the kind of soil that allows planting in

the open ground, by all means do so. Mix in a few dollops of potting soil and a little fertilizer when you plant them. Because of their daintiness they will make a good contrast plant under higher growing plants. Planting from seed is easily done and should be accomplished no later than September. They are winter plants and in Southern California will provide you with lots of color when the summer and autumn plants are dormant. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer who gardens in the Point Loma section of San Diego. 'Watercolor Pansies' courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, 30 Irene Street, Torrington CT 06790.

MORNING GLORIES

BY MARIANNE TRUBY

THE MOST RECENTLY CULTIVATED morning glories in San Diego County belong to the genus *Ipomoea*—climbing vines bearing a profusion of blue, funnel-shaped blossoms. These vines are exuberant plants, they ride out in all directions and they are not very neat. Recently they have become quite popular in the older residential areas where small front yards with split rail fences are maintained by home owners who love color. Vines add interest to unusual areas not suitable for other plant materials. They often are viewed with alarm by those gardeners who fear they will get out of control, strangle a tree, or get into the structure as some vines (ivies) do.

Do you remember how you reacted when first seeing the blue morning glory here in California—a great sea of beautiful blue? This morning glory likes our climate and will grow and grow. It starts easily from a cutting and it does need some moisture, but the beauty of the flower and the lush green foliage will make it all worth while. It requires little ground space and in my yard where I have allowed it to wrap itself around the rose bushes, it wanders at will in the space allocated to it. It helps act as a mulch to the companion plants, does not attract (even seems to repel some) undesirable insects, and rejects diseases. During the heat of the summer, it shields the roots of companion plants and protects basal breaks on roses from the birds. The beautiful blue flowers welcome one and all six to seven months of the year.

The name *Ipomoea* is from the Greek and means worm-like and it takes no stretch of imagination to see the wormlikeness in the crawling vines. The flowers last for the morning only, opening as the sun rises, they fade around 3 o'clock, but are produced in profusion and every morning brings a fresh display. Unlike many ivies that become tenacious, morning glory vines are easy to remove (do not attach themselves to plants or hard structure).

The morning glory family, Convolvulaceae, contains at least fifty genera and more than one thousand species. Several vines of this family provide us with valuable and nutritious root crops, jicama and sweet potatoes. One unusual genus includes the parasitic dodders, which you may have observed along the roadsides smothering the host plant with masses of twining spaghetti-like orange stems. Others (bindweeds), literally twine themselves over other plants that happen to get in their way. The family is common in San Diego County with more than dozen native species. A sprawling, white-flowered species called *Convolvulus arvensis*, has a habit of twining around other plants.

Morning glories have many special meanings to different people. They decorate our world with beautiful flowering vines and provide us with some delicious vegetables. To the native Indians of Mexico, they are truly spiritual plants that connect them with their ancestors.

Use morning glories to add color, to camouflage chain link fences, to make old neighborhoods eye catching, covering neglected hedges and mature vegetation. While they are not considered native they are permanent once established and BEAUTIFUL most of the year. □

Marianne Truby has lived and gardened at her home in Chula Vista since 1955.

NATIVE WILDFLOWER SEED SELECTION

BY JOHN NOBLE

PLANT NAME	FAMILY	DESCRIPTION
Baby Blue Eyes *Nemophila menziesii*	Hydrophyllaceae	Dainty, small saucer-like flowers painted baby blue with white centers. Does well in partial shade. Grow in meadows, riparian, and woodland habitats.
Blue-Eyed Grass *Sisyrinchium bellum*	Iridaceae	Flat blue-green, grass-like blades form clumps with many stems of small purple flowers with yellow centers. Plant in sun or partial shade.
California Poppy *Eschscholzia californica*	Papaveraceae	Poppy flowers are brilliant and bold, teacups of gold that stem from lacy blue-green foliage. Does well in full sun, in meadows, and in coastal sage scrub habitats.
Caterpillar Flower *Phacelia tanacetifolia*	Hydrophyllaceae	These fun fuzzy flowers are curled and resemble caterpillars. They are light blue to violet in color. The leaves look like tansy leaves thus the specie name. Does well in full sun. Try planting in meadows, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats.
Chinese Houses *Collinsia heterophylla*	Scrophulariaceae	Stalks of whorled flowers with light white or lavender upper lips and dark rose purple lower lips create a strong image resembling Chinese pagodas. Does best in shade or part shade.
Farewell To Spring *Clarkia amoena*	Onagraceae	Very showy pink flowers. Petals form a bowl-like shape. They will generally flower later in the spring than many other wildflowers. Plant in full sun, meadows, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral.
Goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata*	Asteraceae[1]	Small but many bright yellow flowers rise above low growing slightly succulent leaves and stems. Does well in full sun. Tolerates saline conditions. Plant in meadows, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and vernal pools.
Lupine *Lupinus succulentus*	Fabaceae[2]	Great racemes of purple flowers. Lupines are nitrogen fixers, so they make the soil richer. Plant in full sun or part shade. Does well in coastal sage scrub, meadows, chaparral, and riparian areas.
Mountain Garland *Clarkia unguiculata*	Onagraceae	Magnificent tall spikes of pink, red, and purple flowers look great in the field and also hold up as great cut flowers. Plant in full sun, meadows, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral.
Tidy Tips *Layia platyglossa*	Asteraceae[1]	Daisy like flowers with golden centers and fringed white tips. They are low growing and do well in full sun. Plant in meadows and coastal sage scrub habitats.

1. or Compositae
2. or Leguminosae

CREATING WILDFLOWER GARDENS

BY JOHN NOBLE

IT'S HARD TO BEAT nature, so why not join in the fun of wildflower gardening! California Poppies, Cleveland Sage, California Bluebells, Wild Lilac, and Blue Eyed Grass are just a few of the beautiful native annuals and shrubs that will create a wonderfully colorful and natural landscape.

Preparing for a Wildflower Garden

1. Remove grass or weeds.
2. Amend soil (optional with native seeds).
3. Lightly hoe or rototill soil.
4. Spread wildflower seeds.
5. Rake lightly.
6. Wait for the rains.

Pat Welsh recommends placing small pieces of flagstones or stepping stones throughout the wildflower garden. This gives you the freedom of walking through the garden without the anxiety of stepping on little plants. In large gardens create some narrow trails using either mulch or flagstones. This will give you access, when the garden is three to four feet tall and in full bloom.

Using California native seed is recommended, especially if you live near or adjacent to a native plant habitat. Wildflower mixes work well. Sometimes you can find mixes with specific colors heights or light requirements.

Another option is to create your own wildflower garden by buying select seeds. You can have solid stands or borders and mixed flower gardens as you wish. Seeds are available at nurseries and through mail order catalogs. □

Reprinted from "Earthroot & Skyflower", Autumnal Equinox 1999 Issue.
John Noble and Jodi Shugg own In Harmony Herbs and Spices in Ocean Beach. Through Coastal Sage Gardening, John teaches classes in botany and leads plant walks at Point Loma Native Plant Preserve.

[In case you admired the wildflowers in Balboa Park (some of which could be seen from Park Blvd.), last spring, the seeds came from S & S Seeds, P O Box 1275, Carpenteria CA 93013. I did not inquire if they sell in small amounts. The gorgeous *Salvia clevelandii*, which was blooming at top and along margins of descent of Washington Street in Mission Hills, was from Tree of Life in San Juan Capistrano. Sorry, I didn't get the cultivar name. Ed.]

[To expand on Noble's instruction to remove grass or weeds first when putting in a wildflower garden, we reprint here a section of an article, "Wildflowers of Our Spring" from page 72 of our May-June 1987 issue. You might find reading the rest of the article of interest; also, in our March-April 1988 issue, in "Wildflowers", another method of reducing weeds appears. Bound back-issues of California Garden can be read in our library. Ed.]

WRITTEN BY KAREN KEES

Last fall I decided to plant a large area to wildflowers again. This time weed elimination came first.

The "solar pasteurization" method was helpful. It is most effective in areas that receive full sun.

Thoroughly soak the area, then lay a clear — not black — plastic tarp over the ground. Pile soil or sand along the edges of the plastic; no air should be able to escape. Put a few rocks or boards over the plastic to keep the wind from disturbing it.

The sun shining through the plastic will cause heat to accumulate. Temperatures high enough to destroy many seeds are created.

Leave the plastic in place for as long as possible, no less than month. Summer, when temperatures are high, is the best time.

This method gives you a head start on weed control, but it won't eliminate them all. The best aspects of solar sterilization are: it involves no toxic chemicals — it's safe, it is relatively inexpensive, and requires little labor. Best of all, it kills most surface grass seed— exotic grasses are one of our worst wildflowers enemies.

When surviving weed seeds grow, a week or two after our first rains, carefully spray with Round-up. The area I planted was too large for regular weeding, so I followed up with two more sprayings, three weeks apart.

If you intend to dig or cultivate the soil do it before solar sterilization and spraying. Seeds that have lain dormant, lower in the ground, will sprout when near the surface.

Wildflowers are usually planted in October and November so they'll germinate and grow during our rainy winter. If you supplement water in the spring, they can be planted as late as March. Because my weed control efforts took place in December and January, I planted in February.

Book Reviews

THE FREE-SPIRITED GARDEN: Gorgeous Gardens that Flourish Naturally
Susan McClure
San Francisco, Chronicle Books, 1999, 160 pages, 114 color photos, 8¾″ x 9″, soft cover, $18.95

Readers of this title will enjoy their journey down memory lane to the various styles of free-spirited gardens they have known throughout their lives; seen on early morning walks through woods in early spring where the bluebells and violets peek through the new vegetation or into the fields where fences are covered with bittersweet in the fall months. Here in Southern California the roadsides delight us with various shades of blue found during the spring months in our ceanothus and when the hillsides are covered with bright yellow mustard.

The author has set out to remind us that a garden will survive on its own with wonderfully low maintenance when we allow it the freedom to do so. Self-sowing volunteer plant materials exist in all our gardens and can spread through the framework of dull shrubs, along garden edges to create a spread of color and natural beauty. Here in our area a nasturtium will come back year after year to wend its way almost as a ground cover and up and over dormant shrubs to create a sea of orange and yellow during early spring to brighten an otherwise dull garden, only to disappear in summer and reappear the following spring. Some plants can become invasive and need to be controlled in certain parts of the country but can be treated as an asset in other areas.

Should you consider this practice as an alternative to a perfectly landscaped area you might wish to consider carefully observing new growth occurring in your garden to see if it does produce something of value—possibly a gift from the birds. Pre-emergence products used to control "weeds" will need to be put on hold so that you may evaluate these volunteers.

Ideally some of these free-spirited materials will fill the gaps left when other perennials have ceased to bloom. These self-sown gifts will not always be in a suitable spot and thinning or removal is your option.

The author lives and gardens in Indiana. Botanical names are used for certain key plants that are not easily identified by the common name to help you order or avoid them. The eight chapters describe and show pictures of gardens located in various areas of the United States. Included are a list of sources for materials, recommended reading and references, and an index.

You will find this a welcome respite from the rigid information all too frequent in titles devoted to specific plant material, regulations and landscape rules. Create a free-spirited garden that welcomes some colorful plant materials others may call weeds!

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

GARDEN PLANTS OF CHINA
Peter Valder
Portland, Timber Press, 1999, 400 pages, 8½″ x 11⅜″, 420 color photos, hardcover, $49.95

Just think of all the plants you know whose botanical names end with "chinensis" or "sinensis." These are all Chinese natives plants that have made their way around the world. Looking through this beautiful book will make you want to book a flight immediately. The photos were so well chosen that you can almost hear Chinese music playing as you study them. Eight hundred— to one thousand-year-old ginkgo trees existing in parks today share the pages with centuries-old woodcuts, screens, and scrolls. The author has provided careful documentation of native and imported plants as well as traditional and current horticultural practices in China. For instance, he cites the use of predatory insects for pest control in literature dating back to between the ninth and fifth centuries B.C.E. Since Mao's takeover in 1949 and throughout the hysterical destruction of the Cultural Revolution in the 60s there was a great loss of old gardens and old strains of native plants. Today, however, there is a renewed interest in protecting and renovating these old gardens, even though an unfortunate globalization of plant materials has occurred. The author points out that for most Chinese today the personal garden consists of a few pots of vegetables grown on a private balcony.

This book provides excellent explanations of the symbolism of plants in art and literature as well as the basics of feng shui, the Chinese view of the universe and the concepts of yin and yang. For instance, nandina planted at one's doorway brings endurance and good fortune. The text in this book is sure to please anyone looking for more information on this subject and the photos are instructive as well as exotic and evocative.

Reviewed by Connie Beck

REFLECTING NATURE: Garden Design from Wild Landscapes

Jerome Malitz and Seth Malitz

Portland, Timber Press, 1999, 267 pages, 135 color photos, 10⅜″ x 7⅜″, hardcover, $39.95

This father and son team has a great back yard in Colorado that they have landscaped to reflect their favorite wild places. This book is an elucidation of their philosophy that a re-creation of wilderness in your private garden—a private Eden—is the best way to enjoy nature. About half of the photos were taken in botanic gardens and private residences that reflect and reiterate the designs that were found in nature. The naturalistic garden should offer an "interpretation of a wilderness landscape, not merely attempt to copy some piece of found scenery as exactly as possible." The basic premise of this book and the beautiful photographs are what makes it worthwhile. Many of the scenes, both natural and re-created, are too intensely wet for local application, and the authors' suggestions of plants that could be substituted are inappropriate for our climate.

Reviewed by Connie Beck

JAPANESE-STYLE GARDENS OF THE PACIFIC WEST COAST

Kendall H. Brown, photos by Melba Levick

New York, Rizzoli International, 1999, 176 pages, 110 color photos, 9½″ x 11¼″. hardcover, $50

This beautiful book is an outstanding guide to Japanese-style gardens constructed on the Pacific West Coast. Melba Levick's pictures of the twenty gardens and Dr. Brown's explanations of the development of these distinctly North American gardens are outstanding. He explains how, by exaggerating some functions of Japanese culture while ignoring others, Japanese features have been used to construct these gardens without making them imitations of "authentic" gardens in Japan.

During the twentieth century there were more "Japanese gardens" built outside Japan than inside, nearly every major city in North America has at least one. A "Japanese garden" is a definite style in the United States. These gardens can be classified as commercial, residential, civic, and/or cultural. Unfortunately, many gardens are promoted as authentic no matter how spurious the claim.

Dr. Kendall Brown is an art historian and has done extensive work on the sixteenth century Japanese art. For hundreds of years in Japan, garden design has been considered to be one of the most important art forms.

Every garden has a well-written, concise description of the garden that includes the history, sponsors, builders, and designers. This is a wonderful, informative book. The history section is excellent. The book is not filled with airy-fairy meaningless language often used to describe Japanese-style gardens. Anyone planning to visit one of these gardens should read these descriptions first—you'll enjoy the visit more and understand what you see. The book will help one understand other Japanese-style gardens, too.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

Editor's note: included are Japanese Friendship Garden of San Diego, San Diego Tech Center, and The Golden Door of Escondido.

DESIGNING WITH PLANTS

Piet Oudolf with Noel Kingsbury

Portland, Timber Press, 1999, 160 pages, 300 color photos, 9½″ x 11″, hardcover, $34.95

Readers may be familiar with the author from his book on grasses, *Gardening with Grasses*, and not realize he has designed gardens and parks in Europe and also has his own nursery in Holland. In the introduction Noel Kingsbury describes Oudolf's interest as being in plants and plantings not just design, in changing the way we look at plants, and using plants that create a natural look.

Oudolf concentrates on perennials rather than shrubs and feels structure is the most important component. Color is important but secondary. By choosing forms and shapes that work well together and plants that still resemble the wild original, its unlikely that you will have clashing colors. Growers have specialized in plants with flowers that are large relative to the rest of the plant resulting in less green to buffer strong colors. He advises us to look first at shapes and forms. Form includes spire, buttons and globes, plumes, umbels, daisies, and screens and curtains (a network of stems, leaves and flowers that allow you to see through them). Each of these shapes is illustrated by eight to twelve color photos. A well-planned garden will look interesting even in a black-and-white photo if there is a pleasing variety of shapes. While the shape of shrubs does not vary during the year, that of perennials will change with the season. Shape will depend on the flower heads and length of stems.

For easier maintenance, select long-lived plants, those that do not require frequent division, and self-seeding short-lived plants, and use natural species that will not require as much fertilizer. For those who live with a long growing season, special attention should be paid to weeds that tend to establish themselves in the crowns of perennials, during the time from late winter to spring.

Oudolf concludes by advising to learn to appreciate gardens at all times of the year, whether in full bloom or no. I found this book very interesting, and one that you will want to refer to again and again.

Reviewed by R. Cox

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Director: Barbara E. Church 298-1535
SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA
Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahey 429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET
CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY
Pres: Faye Shirley 858-754-0630
4th Mon - 11:00 am, United Methodist Church of Vista, 157 Lado de Loma

BEGONIA
ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Doris Smith 222-1294
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members
PALOMAR BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Michael Ludwig 262-7535
2nd Sun - 1:30 pm, except May & Aug
Quail Gardens
SAN MIGUEL BRANCH
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Pres: Thelma O'Reilly 670-0830
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI
HON NON BO ASSOCIATION
Pres. Lit Phan
1st Sun every other month (begin Feb)
10:30 am, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.
Information Telephone 699-8776
2nd Sun - 10:30 am, Casa del Prado
Beginning & intermediate classes at 9:00 am before meeting

BROMELIAD
BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK
Pres: Robert Vitacco 469-3539
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Patti Parker 461-2950
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Wed
NORTH COUNTY BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Pres: Margaret Case 760-721-8422
4th Sun - 1:00 pm, Ecke Building
Quail Gardens

CACTUS & SUCCULENT
PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido
SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Pres: Tom Demerritt 858-270-5544
2nd Sat - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA
SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pres: Jay Vermilya 449-0945
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Meetings Nov through Apr ONLY

DAHLIA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Pres: David J. Tooley 858-672-2593
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

EPIPHYLLUM
SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY
Pres: Phil Peck 491-9495
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FERN
SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY
Pres: Bob Halley 858-272-1019
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT
CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS
Pres: Jose Gallego 697-4417
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS
SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY
Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM
SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY
Pres: Cynthia Lohry 469-8936
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEMEROCALLIS
SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Contact: John Bruce
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Sep thru May
Quail Gardens

HERB
THE HERB CLUB
Pres: Judy Dunning 579-0222
2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

HOYA
SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP
c/o: Harriette Schapiro 858-273-4267
North County 760-758-4290

IRIS
SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Steven Rocha 760-788-1423
E-mail: srocha@pacbell.net
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May
Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, 18402 West Bernardo Drive, Rancho Bernardo
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY
Pres: Gerald Snyder 818-352-7018
1st Thu - 7:30 pm -
Canoga Park Women's Club,
7401 Jordan, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
Pres: Cindy Burrascono 685-7321
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB
Pres: Sharon Smildens
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - Rancho Bernardo
Library (new), 2nd floor

ORCHID
SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY
A BRANCH OF THE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.
Pres. Jerald Spencer 267-1670
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club
SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
Pres. Fred Weber 982-9128
1st Tues - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC
BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB
Pres: Bernadette Mingus 858-278-4688
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

ROSE
EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Jack Shoultz 440-4174
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members
SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Pres: Stephen Kepics 235-0004
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado
Jan/Feb - 4th Mon

TREES
PEOPLE FOR TREES
Library 234-TREE
FAX 687-0151

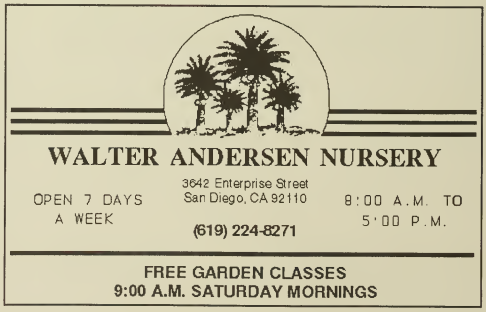
WATER GARDEN
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY
President: Carol Forman 858-278-2774
Call for meeting information.

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego CA 92101-1622. Call 619-232-5762.

Deadline for Mar-Apr issue: Jan 15, 2000

Are you aware that each affiliate group is entitled to a free advertisement once each year? It should be "camera ready" (suitable to be sent to printer). The text should be enclosed in a border. The border must be included when measuring dimensions, which are to be 3.5 (3½) inches wide by 2.25 (2¼) inches high. If done on a computer, please use a font that does not resemble typewriting.



NORTON SIMON/NUCCIO'S WEDNESDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2000

The newly renovated Norton Simon Museum houses one of the world's foremost collections of art — Renaissance, Old Master, Modern. And the new setting transforms the paintings and sculptures to visual delight. In addition, the newly redesigned garden is, itself, a work of art. The irregularly-shaped lily pond flows gracefully, as do the paths that follow the water's edge. There are mature trees, cannas, cycads, angel's trumpets, tree ferns, lush greenery, and sculptures — a garden for strolling.

Our first stop will be at Nuccio's, the renowned grower of azaleas and camellias since 1935.

Lunch on your own in Pasadena near the museum.

NORTON SIMON/NUCCIO'S
WEDNESDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2000

☐ $33.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ $36.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own in Pasadena near the museum

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego, California 92101-1622

Please include a stamped/addressed envelope

Name(s):

Address:

Telephone Number:

PICK-UPS

☐Red Lobster Park/Ride, Grossmont Ctr, La Mesa 7:00AM
☐Mission Valley on Camino del Este south of B/A 7:30AM
☐Oceanside/Park Ride #44, Morena St. & Vista Way 8:00AM

ADAMSON HOUSE TUESDAY 28 MARCH 2000

We will have a docent-led tour of this 1929 Moorish Spanish Colonial Revival-style home. Here we will see the profuse use of Malibu Potteries' ceramic tile, hand-carved teakwood doors, hand-wrought filigree ironwork, lead-framed bottle glass windows, hand-painted murals, pools, fountains, and much more.

In addition, there is the gorgeous ocean view and beautiful gardens filled with trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals (over one thousand plant species).

Lunch on your own in Santa Monica.

Any questions? Call Ann Waters.

ADAMSON HOUSE
TUESDAY 28 MARCH 2000

☐ $29.00 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
☐ $32.00 Nonmembers

Lunch is on your own in Santa Monica

Make checks payable to San Diego Floral Association
Mail to San Diego Floral Association
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego, California 92101-1622

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☐Oceanside/Park Ride #44, Morena St. & Vista Way 8:00AM

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

NOW is the time to join! Learn how easy and fun it is to grow orchids. Meet the experts through society activities including lectures, tours, open houses, and classes.

The society meets the first Tuesday of every month at Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Cultural classes start at 6:30 p.m. in the library, followed by the regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. in room 101. Refreshments, orchid display, and an orchid raffle follow the meeting.

All this and a great monthly newsletter for only $10.00 (single membership) or $12.50 (dual membership) per year. Don't delay, make your check out today to the SDCOS and mail to:

Vivian Follmer
SDCOS Membership
13127 Roundup
San Diego, CA 92129
(619) 538-6187

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or become a Member of -

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP $10.00

(Includes magazine, newsletter, botanical library, and member discounts to events, trips and classes)

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(in Casa del Prado, Balboa Park)

SAN DIEGO

ORCHID

ODYSSEY 2000

54th ANNUAL
ORCHID SHOW & SALE

March 24, 25 and 26
Friday, 6pm - 10pm
Saturday, 9am - 6pm
Sunday, 9am - 4pm

SCOTTISH RITE CENTER
1895 Camino del Rio South
San Diego, CA 92108
For information
call (858) 720-1790
www.sdorchids.com

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San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
1650 El Prado #105
San Diego CA 92101-1622 USA

PERIODICALS POSTAGE

Announcing...

A new special feature in the 15th annual...

SPRING Home/Garden SHOW

Gardens 2000 will be an entire building of professionally designed gardens, plus seminars, demonstrations and our Horticultural Village.

Gardens 2000 will be sponsored by the
SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

APRIL 7,8,9 2000
Del Mar Fairgrounds

Show produced by Westward Expos, San Diego, CA. 858.552.8333